

THE RUPTURE OF EUROPEAN CONCERT

Is Now an Accepted Fact—British Comment on Attitude of the United States

NOT AT ALL COMPLIMENTARY.

Opinions Differ as to the Way the Great Powers Will Group Themselves.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—4 a. m.—The publication of the text of the Russian proposals has intensified, rather than diminished, the suspicions entertained by England of Russia's proceedings. The rupture of the European concert is now an accepted fact. Opinions differ, however, as to the way in which the powers will now group themselves. Some papers think that Great Britain, Japan and the triple alliance will stand together in refusing to leave Peking.

The Daily Telegraph, which expresses regret that President McKinley has committed the United States to follow the Russian lead, considers, however, that Japan, "whose consistent policy, since the war of 1894, has been to conciliate and effect a rapprochement with China, will throw her lot with Russia, and will be reluctantly followed by France, who does not dare risk a divergence with Russia."

"Events have therefore conspired," says the Daily Telegraph, "to throw the balance of diplomatic power into Lord Salisbury's hands, for Austria-Hungary and Italy must side with Germany, which will probably propose some compromise, and be supported by England."

England's Kick. The Times feels perfectly clear, it says, that neither honor nor the interests of England will permit her to follow Russia's example. It trusts that Germany also will refuse to leave Peking, and expresses the hope that the report that the state department in Washington disapproves the Russian suggestion may prove correct.

Most of the morning papers express similar views, and decline to believe in the sincerity of Russia's promise to evacuate Manchuria.

Li Hung Chang had a long conference yesterday with Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, United States special commissioner. Earl Li's party is said to be jubilant at the present aspect of affairs. It is again asserted that Prince Tuan is with the empress dowager, on the borders of the province of Ang Si, and that both were responsible for sending Chao Shu Chao, new president of the board of punishment, to investigate the pro-foreign tendencies of Liu Kunyi, the viceroy of Nankin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News says that Earl Li's manner has become objectionable and blustering.

An Epidemic of Suicides. According to a dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated August 25, to the Standard, an epidemic of suicides has broken out among the Chinese in Peking, where entire families are hanging themselves. The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing yesterday, says: "Li Hung Chang has received a telegram from the Chinese minister in Berlin, asserting that Germany is prepared to act in concert with Russia, with a view to a settlement, and that, therefore, it is probable Germany will follow Russia and withdraw her troops from Peking."

AN ORGIE OF LOOTING

In the Pei Ho Valley—Unoffending Chinese at the Mercy of Disconnected Bands of Soldiers.

(Copyright, by Associated Press.) TAKU, August 30.—Via Shanghai, Sept. 3.—The Chinese in the Pei Ho Valley are paying dearly for the folly of their government. The retribution they are suffering exceeds the ordinary penalties of war. Along the river and the road travelled by the foreign troops between Tien Tsin and Peking an orgie of looting and destruction continues, with much useless slaughter of unoffending inhabitants. While the forces were advancing the commanders, notably the Japanese and British, enforced a certain degree of protection for property not needed for military purposes.

At that time most of the population, except the fighting men, had fled. But now the people are returning to their homes, only to find no shelter or rice or occupation. In the overcrowded famine-threatened districts away from the river, their lives and small possessions are at the mercy of bands of soldiers traveling about without officers. The conditions prevailing leave little ground for the favorable comparison of civilized warfare with Chinese methods. Robbery, ravishing and murder are so common that every responsible person one meets contributes stories from personal observation.

THE WASHINGTON END

Of the Chinese Situation—Government Officials Maintain Unusual Reticence — The Russo-American Proposition — Movements of the Empress Dowager and Emperor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—So far as can be ascertained there were no important developments in the Chinese situation here to-day. The officials maintain unusual reticence. They say they have no information to make public regarding the replies to the Russo-American propositions regarding the withdrawal of the military forces of the powers from Peking. Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, has decided for the present to make no statement as to the names of the powers which an-

swered or to indicate whether the replies are of an affirmative or a negative character, on the ground that publication of the attitude of the powers might embarrass the negotiations at this time. It is therefore impossible to learn definitely to what extent answers have been received. In diplomatic circles, the opinion prevails that none of the great powers have as yet reached a final determination as to the course they will pursue. Officials are watching with interest the editorial comment of the European press as indications of the sentiment prevailing in the various countries of Europe. No cables from China were given to the press by any of the departments to-day. Acting Secretary Adee was at the state department during the day, but he said to-night that no telegrams of consequence had been received.

Li is "Still There." Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, still remains at Cape May, but at the legation it was said that there had not been a dispatch received during the day. The latest word concerning Li Hung Chang's whereabouts was contained in the Associated Press cable from Shanghai, to-night, stating that Li was still there. The report that the foreigners there generally discredited him was read with interest in diplomatic circles. The suspicion of his motives there seems to be shared by many of the diplomats here.

An interesting bit of information regarding the empress dowager came to Washington in a roundabout way to-day. It was to the effect that the British government had received word that the empress was going from Tyan Fu, in the province of Shansi, to which place she had fled after her escape from Peking to Hsinan Fu. Tyan Fu is farther west than Hsinan Fu, indicating that she is moving still further away from the Chinese capital.

The Emperor's Movements.

The report says nothing of the emperor's movements. It is suggested as a possibility that he may have left her entourage and that he may have decided to either remain where he is or to return to Peking. His return to the capital city would completely change the situation. He belonged to the progressive party before he was compelled to sign the imperial rescript of 1898, and if restored to power peace negotiations would undoubtedly be facilitated. The powers would have more confidence in him than in the reactionary party. Despite the emperor's coup of two years ago, diplomats here familiar with Chinese affairs say the Chinese people regard him as their rightful ruler.

The government officials apparently are not concerning themselves over the situation at Amoy.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS.

American Troops Will Have to Seek Another Camp as They are Quarantined on a German Concession.

(Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.) TIEN TSIN, August 29, via TAKU, August 30.—The Germans have formally demanded for themselves all the buildings and grounds of the camp of the United States troops, explaining that these will be needed by the large German forces, soon to arrive. As the American camp lies in the German concession, the demand will probably be complied with, and a new camp for the United States troops will be established outside the city.

Orders received from Washington direct that the 5,000 American troops be divided between Peking, Tien Tsin and Taku for the winter. Abundant supplies are now arriving, and all that is necessary is being rapidly forwarded to Peking.

It is understood here that United States Minister Conger insists that Li Hung Chang shall be allowed to proceed to Peking for a conference.

Will Be Asked to Explain.

PEKIN, Sept. 2.—The Official Messenger publishes the following dispatch, dated Peking, August 29, from the Russian minister, M. De Giers: "There is an unconfirmed rumor that Prince Ching has been appointed regent, but is afraid to return here unless the foreign envoys will guarantee his liberty. Ten dignitaries remaining in Peking have consequently resolved to petition the diplomats, in the interest of an amelioration of the situation, to invite Prince Ching to return to Peking and to give explanations."

COMMISSIONER ROCKHILL

On the Present Conditions in China. Now is the Time to Settle Forever the Status of Foreigners in the Empire.

(Copyright, 1900, by Associated Press.) SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States government to investigate and report on conditions in China, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, emphasizing the importance of the harmonious action of the powers as a measure of self defense, said: "If the Chinese government is able to break the concert of nations and bring about a disagreement on the part of any government, in such a way as to secure any relaxation of the joint demands, all the foreigners in China may as well pack up and leave."

"This is the very best opportunity to settle for all time the status of foreigners in China. If that matter is not settled now, the Chinese will be encouraged to persist in their present policy, and the powers will have the whole trouble to thresh over again every two or three years. I believe that all the governments are impressed with this truth, and I believe most of them realize that a definite and permanent settlement of the status of foreigners and the establishment of freedom of trade are more important to them now than the acquisition of territory."

Deliberately Planned Movement. "This has been a deliberately planned movement on the part of the Chinese government to expel all foreigners. The decrees printed in the imperial gazette prove this. The movement has been practically successful, since every foreigner in the interior has been obliged to seek refuge in the treaty ports. The imperial government merely utilized the Boxers as convenient accessories to its scheme."

"The relief of Peking is merely an incident of the crisis. The really im-

portant work remains to be done. Marquis Ito, probably the best informed man alive on eastern politics, said to me that the present was the greatest crisis in the history of China, and that all preceding questions sunk into insignificance beside it. Are civilized nations to yield to the Chinese conceit of their own superiority?"

Mr. Rockhill, and other officials in Shanghai, like the public, are utterly ignorant of the course of diplomatic and military events in Peking. The consuls of the various governments have sent frequent telegrams to their respective ministers, but have been unable to get replies. It is suspected that official messages are tampered with between Shanghai and Chefoo.

The attitude of the southern viceroy in protecting foreigners commands confidence in their good faith, and negotiations will probably be conducted through them.

There is a financial panic in Chinese business circles here. Probably an important factor is the money rate, which is now 35 per cent per month. The traders are trying to get the ears of the officials.

Li Hung Chang still remains in Shanghai. He is thoroughly discredited, but is intriguing to get the foreigners to quarrel among themselves. To-day he told American and English diplomats that the Russians had promised to withdraw from Peking, regardless of the policy of other nations. His statement is not believed. On the contrary, it is thought probable that he is simultaneously assuring the Russians that the Americans and British have promised to withdraw.

LINCOLN REPUBLICANS

Nominate a Strong County Ticket. Hon. Romeo H. Freer Louises Enthusiasm—A Life Long Democrat Comes Into the Republican Fold.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. HAMILTON, W. Va., Sept. 2.—The Lincoln county Republicans held their county convention here Saturday, and nominated one of the strongest tickets ever put up by the party. Robert Hagar, the county clerk, was chosen chairman and E. R. Hoffman secretary. The following nominations were made: J. R. McLure, house of delegates; E. E. Adkins, sheriff; John G. Evans, prosecuting attorney; Jesse D. Smith, county commissioner; A. C. Hilbert, county surveyor; S. S. Seltes, W. H. Turley.

After the convention Congressman R. H. Freer, candidate for attorney general, delivered one of his enthusiastic speeches, which was cheered to the echo. He spoke for an hour, and covered every issue before the people in the present campaign.

He was followed by Rev. Alexander Adkins, a life-long Democrat, and a native of Lincoln county, who will vote the straight Republican ticket for the first time this fall. He is an influential man in the lower part of the state, and will do excellent work for the party.

Lincoln county Republicans are united this fall, and they are confident the entire ticket will receive a handsome majority. A few years ago this county was Democratic by 500 majority. Unaffected by the influx of coal and oil men they have worked out their own salvation, and last fall the county was a stand-off.

GENERAL GROSVENOR

Will Open the Campaign in Wood County at Parkersburg on September 11.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 2.—Arrangements have been made by which General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, Ohio, will open the campaign here for the Republicans with a speech at the wigwag, on September 11, and the local Republican committee is making every possible effort to make the meeting one of the largest of the campaign. It was the original intention of the state committee to have the campaign opened here by the Hon. J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, but the latter's speech here has been postponed until a later date in the campaign.

Bad Freight Wreck.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. STEUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 2.—Near the White mines, on the Pan Handle railroad, as the yard engine was backing up from Mingo Junction this morning an east-bound freight train came along and ran into the yard engine. Both engines were badly smashed. Four freight cars were damaged and derailed, delaying traffic for some time. Both crews escaped unhurt.

Big Fire Loss.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. HAMILTON, W. Va., Sept. 2.—Superintendent R. J. Clifford says the loss by fire of the Otter Creek Lumber Company's plant and yards here yesterday far exceeds the reported loss, and that it will be close to \$50,000, with heavy insurance. Four hundred men are thrown out of work. The superintendent says they will probably rebuild a smaller mill.

TRANSVAAL ANNEXED

To the British Dominions by a Proclamation Said to Have Been Issued by Lord Roberts.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—It is reported that Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal to the dominions of the British crown. General Christian De Wet, according to the Daily Mail's Cape Town advices, is reported to have appeared again along the railway near the Winburg road.

American Enterprise.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Sept. 2.—In the presence of President Errazuriz and the local authorities the electric tramway system of Santiago was formally inaugurated to-day. The public was greatly delighted at the outcome, and the installation of similar methods of transportation will rapidly multiply.

APPALLING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Thirteen Persons Killed and Over Thirty Injured in a Terrible Rear End Collision

NEAR BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

Excursionists to Atlantic City Meet Death Suddenly—A Picture of Indescribable Horror.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—Thirteen persons killed and over thirty injured is the appalling record of a rear-end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway this morning at Hatfield, Pa., twenty-seven miles north of this city.

The Killed.

The killed are: Miss Annie Sherry, aged twenty-one, South Bethlehem; Robert Miller, twenty-one, South Bethlehem; Richard Bachman, forty, South Bethlehem; Ira Ehret, twenty, brother of William, South Bethlehem; William Ehret, twenty-two, brother of Ira, South Bethlehem; Joseph Mordant, twenty-two, South Bethlehem; Charles McFogle, Allentown; Thomas Day, Allentown; Miss Mamie Kaelin, fourteen, Telford; Godfrey Kaelin, father of Mamie; William Blackburn, Ambler; Harold Landis, Hatfield; — Ackermann, Philadelphia.

The Injured.

The injured: John David, Philadelphia, engineer of excursion train; skull fractured; critical; Albert J. Wagner, Philadelphia, fireman, excursion train, contusions of chest and legs; serious; Wilcox Crosland, South Bethlehem; baggage-master of milk train; head lacerated; seriously; Michael J. Tighe, of Allentown, legs crushed and burned; serious; John Gorman, South Bethlehem, foot crushed; John McHugh, South Bethlehem, leg and thigh injured and hurt internally; not serious; Abraham Transue, Jr., South Bethlehem, deep scalp wounds, contusion of back and internally injured; serious; Mrs. William Burkhardt, South Bethlehem, injured internally; Miss Gertrude Burkhardt, South Bethlehem, both legs broken; P. J. McMahon, South Bethlehem, ankle broken; John Relchley, South Bethlehem, internally injured; Mrs. George Harrison, arm broken and contusion of body; Irwin Newhard, head badly cut; Mary Newhard, South Bethlehem, crushed ribs; Miss Carrie Bachman, daughter of Richard Bachman, who was killed; chest crushed; serious; Miss Brennan, South Bethlehem, arm broken; L. T. Hartzog, South Bethlehem, arm broken; Harry Schlott, South Bethlehem, leg contused; Edward Reese, Allentown, contusion of shoulder and legs; Mrs. S. Haber, Allentown, both legs broken; John Schantz, Allentown, toes crushed; William Schantz, Allentown, thigh injured; Miss Schaeffer, Allentown, legs broken; Mary Koch, fractured legs; Lewis Knecht, Bethlehem, contusion of legs; George Landis, Bethlehem, scalp wounds; Mrs. Alfred Schmoeyer, Bethlehem, badly lacerated; Annie Miller, South Bethlehem, hips crushed; William Wilmeyer, South Bethlehem, badly lacerated; Mrs. Mil-meyer, legs crushed.

How It Happened.

The wrecked train consisted of ten day coaches, and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people from Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived at Bethlehem and Allentown, and left the Union depot in Bethlehem at 6:05 a. m., exactly thirty-five minutes behind the milk train. The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches and had stopped at every station on the road from Bethlehem en route to Philadelphia. At 6:45 the milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the milk train. The locomotive ploughed through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were egg shells. The milk car immediately in front was also badly wrecked. Four persons, Godfrey Kaelin, his daughter, Mamie, Harold Landis and William Blackburn, on the passenger car of the milk train, were almost instantly killed. Fortunately, there were very few persons on this train.

Indescribable Horror.

The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive was a mass of bent and broken iron and firmly held the bodies of its engineer and firemen beneath its great weight. Behind the engine, six of the ten cars were also a mass of wreckage. The first car was broken in twain, and the other five cars were thrown on their sides, completely demolished.

Nine persons were killed in the first two cars and the others in the coaches were badly maimed. As soon as the crash came a terrible cry rose from the smashed cars and those who had not been injured quietly crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreckage and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions the dead were killed instantly, the others dying on their way to the hospitals. All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield station, and the dead were removed to a barn.

Fifteen Doctors at Hand.

Messengers were sent to the nearest

villages for physicians, and a relief train was telegraphed for from Bethlehem. Fifteen doctors and a half dozen nurses with a special train was sent from Bethlehem, but before it reached the scene of the wreck, it was signalled to return to Bethlehem, as a special carrying nearly all the injured had started for the hospital at that place. On the run from Hatfield to the hospital three of the injured died. Great trouble was experienced in keeping the relatives away from the injured on the train so that the doctors gathered from near Hatfield could attend to the wounded.

An Exciting Time.

The special train arrived at Bethlehem at 11:30 and was met by fully 5,000 people, all clamoring to get a bit of news of the wreck or trying to learn whether loved ones were among the killed. The news of the wreck had reached Bethlehem at 8 o'clock and spread like wildfire. All the police of the town were gathered at the station, and it was with great difficulty that the injured were removed to the waiting ambulances and other vehicles which conveyed them to the hospitals. All during the day people from Allentown, Catasqua and other places came pouring into Bethlehem, and confusion reigned throughout the day. The second section of the excursion, made up of persons from towns other than Bethlehem and Allentown, left soon after the first section, but was flagged before it reached Hatfield. As it could not get through on account of the blocked tracks it was returned to Bethlehem and there was great rejoicing from the narrow escape of its occupants from the catastrophe.

Fixing the Responsibility.

The coroner of Montgomery county visited the wreck early and spent the entire day at the scene. He at once directed the removal of the dead to Lansdale, a short distance south of Hatfield. He promises a rigorous investigation into the horror. There are conflicting stories as to responsibility for the accident. One version is that the engineer of the excursion train had been warned at Souderstown, the station above Hatfield, that a milk train was a few minutes ahead of him. Another story is that the train dispatcher's office in Philadelphia was at fault. The trainmen refused to talk of the accident.

Fifteen hundred tickets had been sold for the excursion to the seashore, and it was to have been the last of the season.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS

Will Meet in State Convention Tomorrow—The Ticket and Platform Outlined.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2.—The consensus of opinion here to-night makes up the following Republican state ticket to be nominated by the convention, which will meet here Tuesday:

For Governor—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Orange. For Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff, of Kings. For Comptroller—William J. Morgan, of Erie.

For Secretary of State—John T. McDonough, of Albany.

For State Engineer—Edward A. Bond, of Jefferson.

For Attorney General—John C. Davies, of Oneida.

For State Treasurer—John P. Jaeschel, of Cuyahoga.

As far as obtainable to-night, because over some sections of the platform there is still debate, the resolutions have been decided upon which will first endorse strongly the administration of President McKinley and vigorously upholding the continuance of the gold standard.

Second, a strong endorsement of the government policy in Cuba and Porto Rico, and statement that the Philippines are ours by every right, and that if it can be called expansion, then the party in New York state is for expansion.

Third, an endorsement of the administration of Theodore Roosevelt as governor of New York, and the national Republican ticket.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT

In Chicago—Will Address the Workmen of That City To-day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Governor Roosevelt arrived in Chicago to-day from New York and proceeded at once to the Auditorium annex. He was met by a committee representing about one hundred and fifty labor unions, under whose auspices he is to speak at Electric park to-morrow.

An understanding was arrived at by which the programme, as far as Governor Roosevelt is concerned, will be carried out as announced. The governor will make the first address in the afternoon, so as to enable him to reach the train for Saratoga, where he is to make a speech on September 5, opening the campaign in New York state. His western campaigning tour will then be begun, consuming practically six weeks.

KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN

Opens at Bowling Green To-day by Republican Candidate for Governor.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Sept. 2.—To-morrow Hon. John W. Yerkes, Republican nominee for governor, makes his first speech of the campaign here, and Hon. Frank Peake, of Shelbyville, opens the canvass here for the Democrats. Yerkes will be met by a procession and five bands. He will speak in the park, which will accommodate 20,000 people. Judge Thomas Mowley, of this city, will preside. Hon. J. McKenzie Moss, the fusion nominee for Congress in this district, will make the introductory speech.

Mr. Peake will speak at the court house. He will be introduced by either Judge W. E. Settle or Hon. Lewis McQuinn, of this city. Governor Beckham opens the Democratic campaign to-morrow at Henderson.

Movements of Steamships.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Arrived: Koenig Louise, New York for Bremen, and proceeded.

THE MAJORITY OF FILIPINOS WANT PEACE

But a Vicious Minority is Hampering the Good Intentions of the American Commission.

GENUINE REIGN OF TERROR

Is Exercised by the Merciless and Revengful Rebels—Installed Officials Are Murdered

MANILA, Sept. 2.—The Filipinos seem incapable of realizing the scope and purpose of the legislative functions of the commission of peace. There is no possibility of separating the legislative from the executive branches of the government, and thereof the commission's announcement of its assumption of power yesterday has met with childish comments at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who sneer at the new arrangement, as they are apt to do at every beneficial innovation on the part of the United States government. The commission enters upon the governmental field under the following conditions:

Majority Want Peace.

A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under the Americans, but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the merciless, revengful rebels. A genuine reign of terror is exercised by insurgents and Ladrone over peaceful country folks in order to collect the revenue and recruits their operations require, and widespread vengeance is wreaked in the vicinity of garrisoned towns.

Murdering Installed Officials.

For example, the insurgent general, Caillos, in the province of Laguna, put to death the president and office holders of the town of Bay of Laguna de Bay, officials who had been installed by the Americans, and gave orders that a similar fate should be meted out to other adherents of the American cause. He also ordered that all Filipino soldiers who sold their rifles to the Americans should be shot. Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops, without substituting for them an adequate defensive force is certain to result in fearful retaliation at the expense of the friendlies. The approaching patriation of the volunteers tends to influence the situation unfavorably.

Life Not Safe.

In northern Luzon the status quo is fairly well maintained, and the people in that quarter and engaged in planting, but in southern Luzon conditions are far from satisfactory. Life there is not safe outside the garrisoned towns. Travellers are subject to ambush by guerrillas. Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the United States troops and the insurgents or Ladrone, resulting in casualties. There are 18,000 troops in that district, General Bates commanding, and in three regiments over half the men are sick.

The activity of the enemy increased last month. There is evidence that the insurgents have come into possession of new rifles, and that they wish to annihilate some small American garrison. Conditions in the Visayas continue virtually unchanged.

THE BOER WAR

Said to be Nearing the End—Kruger and Steyn Are Preparing for Flight.

PRETORIA, Sept. 2.—Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn have gone to Barberton. It is believed they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end, but should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush, on the veldt, or elsewhere, and begin a system of raids, the British would require further large supplies of horses.

General Buller moved fourteen miles northwestward along the Lydenburg road and crossed Crocodile river to Badfontein. He found the Boers concentrated in the Crocodile mountains.

A force of Boers, under Commandant Theron, broke through the British lines and captured and burned a supply train at Klip River Station, taking thirty-six prisoners. Brabant's horse proceeded thither, recapturing all the prisoners and drove the Boers into the hills. Col. Plumer dispersed a small command under Commandant Pretorius, east of Pi-naars River, capturing twenty-six Boers, a number of wagons and a quantity of cattle and rifles.

Bubonic Plague.

GLASGOW, Sept. 2.—Another death, supposed to be due to the bubonic plague, occurred here to-day. Ninety-three cases of the disease are now under observation.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia—Showers or thunder storms and cooler Monday afternoon or evening; Tuesday fair; south to west winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
8 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
9 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
10 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
11 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
12 m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
SUNDAY
7 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
8 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
9 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
10 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
11 a. m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
12 m. 63.1 p. m. 63.1
Weather Clear.